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T/C and Introduction of: Laboratory Manual for Public Health

by

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METHODS OF SANITARY-HYGIENE TESTING

Professor A. I. Burshteyn

## FOREWORD

This book is intended as a manual for sanitation doctors and especially for laboratory workers in their practical work.

Nowhere else in the world have hygienic measures been accomplished on such a large scale and with such consistency as in the Soviet Union. The laboratory is one of the important links in this great and complex job, and the success of the work as a whole is greatly dependant on the condition of this link. This is why we are right to and ought to make doubly heavy demands on the laboratory as regards the reliability of the testing methods used and precision in using them. This is all the more possible since we long ago did away with the necessity of using foreign apparatus, laboratory glassware, and chemicals. The reestablishment of the production of precision optic apparatus, meteorological apparatus, exact scales, laboratory glassware, chemical reagents, etc., in the USSR, created favorable conditions for laboratory work.

In the present book, to the extent that its size will allow, the author has tried to make use of the large and valuable amount of material on methods worked out in Soviet hygiene institutes and laboratories, and the GOST instructions on norms and methods.

The author has tried to describe everything new and valuable that has received approbation in laboratory practice; on the other hand, old and outmoded methods have been discarded.

The direct explanation of the methodological material in the

book is given first in two chapters which contain the classification of methods used in sanitary-hygiene testing and give an introduction to laboratory techniques. The remaining chapters are devoted to methods of testing air, drinking and sewage waters, soil, building materials and buildings, clothing, disinfectants and insecticides. This material however does not encompass all the problems which sanitary workers will have to handle in their daily work. Methods of testing foods and nutrition, the determination of the energy loss by the body, testing of reactions by the body to the environment, the methodology of sanitary-statistic testing, etc., are not touched upon here.

A separate book should be devoted to clarifying these problems. Together both these books will set forth the most important methodological material, which will help the sanitation worker in a purposeful and single study of the human being and the environment. As is known, the internal and external unity of the organism in all life activity comprises the basis of the studies of I. P. Pavlov, the great scholar of material natural science.

In compiling this book the author had the chance to use his vast teaching and practical experience. Nevertheless, he is far from thinking that the book has no defects. On the other hand, he believes that a few inaccuracies and mistakes may be allowed in the presentation of such a great and extensive amount of material, and he would be much obliged to all readers who would help prevent these faults in the future by pointing them out.

The Author

Odessa, October 1950

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